

Date: Fri, 12 Mar 93 18:30:44 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #314
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 12 Mar 93 Volume 93 : Issue 314

Today's Topics:

 Anybody got the J-pole file?
 CTIA REPLY COMMENTS TO FCC DOCKET 93-01 (scanner ban)
 F6FNU QSL manager
 Flexible 2m 1/4 wave antenna
 Newbie question: What is iambic?
 TOWER question: conducting vs. non-conducting guys?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 12 Mar 1993 22:56:10 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!icon.rose.hp.com!greg@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Anybody got the J-pole file?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bob West WA8YCD (WA8YCD@VAX1.dseg.ti.COM) wrote:

: Hi...
:
: Does someone out there have the (in)famous "J-pole" file that was around a few
: years back?

Well, I don't know about THE J-pole file, but here's one of them...

Greg KD6KGW

----- cut here -----

The following is a description of a J-Pole antenna made from 300 ohm TV twin-lead. They have quite a few advantages which include improved performance for HTs, portability, and low cost.

```

      | | do not short this end.
      | | (when trimming for vswr, cut both sides)
      | |
      | |
3/4   | |           Technically-speaking, this is a 1/2
wave  | |           wave end-fed antenna with a 1/4 wave
      | |           matching section.
      | |
      | |           1/4" gap
      | |           (trim for vswr _below_ gap)
      | |           1/4
      | |           wave
coax ctr conductor=>* *<= coax shield
1 1/4"-| |
      | |
      *- solder the twin leads together at bottom

```

For a center frequency of 146 MHz:

1. Start with @54" of TV twin lead (flat, NOT foam core)
2. Strip 1/2" of insulation at bottom and solder wires together.
3. Measure 1 1/4" from soldered wires and strip insulation on both sides. This is the solder point for a coax feedline.
4. Measure 16 3/4" from coax shield solder point and cut out 1/4" notch.
5. Measure 50 1/3" from coax center conductor solder point and trim off twin lead at that point.
6. Feed with a length of RG58U coax. Tape coax at feedpoint to the twin lead for strength and seal coax for weather protection.

To get the best possible match, in step three above simply MARK the "solder points" and measure from the mark for step 4 and 5. Now solder straight pins to your conductor and your shield. Insert the pins at the marked point and test for VSWR at the design frequency (146MHz). If necessary, probe up or down till you reach 1:1 (close as possible). Solder at the best points. To try this, you may want to start with the twin lead a little long and trim down to resonant length - note: you'll need to trim in a 3:1 ratio to maintain the 3/4 to 1/4 wave.

It has been noted that this design can lead to rf coupling onto the feedline. To avoid, put ferrite beads on the coax at the feedpoint, or use 3-5 turns of coax (1"-2") taped together at the feedpoint.

You may attach an alligator clip to the plastic on the top of

the antenna in order to easily hang it. Alternately, punch a hole near the top and use a length of fishing line to hang.

This design appears on many BBSs, in club newsletters, and in books; the earliest reference that I know of is a Jan. 1984 D.A.R.C. antenna article by James Burks, KA5QYV. This antenna is relatively broad-banded and will be more than adequate if simply built as noted in steps above.

FYI, the 1/4 wave sections for other center frequencies are:
144 MHz =17 inches, 145 =16.88, 146 =16.75, 147 =16.65, 148 =16.54

I usually just go ahead and solder the coax in place and trim down to as close to 1:1 vswr as I can get. I use the MFJ vhf antenna analyzer and a frequency counter then afterwards test with a radio and in-line swr/power meter. When done, the antenna should also present 1:1.2-3 vswr in the center of 444MHz band as well (demonstrated on my dual-band meter and Alinco DJ-580).

--

Ed Humphries
N5RCK

Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Date: 12 Mar 1993 22:05:44 GMT
From: yale.edu!qt.cs.utexas.edu!news.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!bigboote.WPI.EDU!
bigwpi.WPI.EDU!gkd@yale.arpa
Subject: CTIA REPLY COMMENTS TO FCC DOCKET 93-01 (scanner ban)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The following reply comments to FCC docket 93-01 were submitted by the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA). I am not affiliated with the CTIA and neither support nor endorse these comments. The are being posted for the benefit of net readers. Please note that footnotes and the "Certificate of Service" are not included in this posting. Any typographical errors most are most likely mine.

[Insert standard disclaimer here]

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of

Amendment of Parts 2 and 15 to

Prohibit Marketing of Radio Scanners
Capable of Intercepting Cellular
Telephone Conversations

ET Docket No. 93-1

REPLY COMMENTS OF
THE CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

The Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association ("CTIA") hereby replies to comments filed in response to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("Notice") in the above captioned paragraph.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

In its initial comments in this proceeding, the CTIA expressed support for the Commission's proposed implementation of the restrictions on scanning receivers mandated by Section 403(a) of the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act ("the Act"). CTIA also suggested several modifications to the proposed rules to prevent disputes and confusion over the meaning of the phrase "readily altered" used in the statute. Specifically, to ensure that scanners are not readily alterable to receive cellular transmissions, we proposed that scanning receivers and frequency converters be required to contain a microprocessor chip that is designed to block cellular frequencies and is difficult to detach from the scanner's circuit board. We also asked the Commission to require applicants for equipment authorization to explain why their equipment is not "readily alterable" to receive cellular transmissions.

The Commission's proposed equipment authorization rules received strong support from providers of wireless communications, and significantly, none of the manufacturers of scanners objected to the Commission's proposals. Most of the objections to the proposed rules came from so-called radio "hobbyists," who argued that the Commission's rules will not protect the privacy of cellular telephone conversations. The intent of these commenters was not to provide any helpful suggestions to improve the rules, but simply to restate their position that there should be no restrictions on scanners at all. By adopting the Act, Congress rejected that position, and it is therefore irrelevant to this proceeding.

CTIA believes strongly that the adoption of the proposed rules, with the modifications proposed in our initial comments, will significantly reduce the commercial availability of scanners that can be used to eavesdrop on cellular communications. The bar on digital-to-analog conversion capability will protect the additional measure of privacy that will be provided to users as the cellular industry implements digital voice coding. As the Commission has recognized, effective privacy protection also requires a bar on the manufacture or importation of converters capable of tuning cellular frequencies. Legitimate use of converters by amateur radio operators will not

be affected if the Commission requires that equipment contain microprocessor chips designed to block cellular frequencies. The Commission should also clarify that the proposed rules are not intended to restrict the availability of scanner equipment to Federal, state and local governments and electronic communications service providers. Such an exemption is required by Section 403(c) of the Act.

I. THE COMMISSIONS'S PROPOSED RULES, MODIFIED AS SUGGESTED BY CTIA, WILL ENHANCE THE PRIVACY OF CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS WHILE PROTECTING THE LEGITIMATE USE OF SCANNING RECEIVERS

A number of commenters argue that the Commission's proposed rules are flawed because they will not effectively safeguard the privacy of cellular calls. These commenters point out that millions of scanning receivers capable of tuning cellular frequencies are already in use, and that such receivers will remain available and for sale for another year. Some also state that other equipment, such as old UHF television sets and cellular mobile units, permits interception of cellular communications.

Rather than proposing to strengthen the Commission's proposed rules, however, these parties would have the Commission weaken or abandon it;s proposals and place the burden solely on cellular carriers or manufacturers to protect the privacy of cellular telephone calls. In fact, the goal of these commenters is not to perfect the proposed rules, but rather to re-argue their case against any restrictions on scanners.

With the enactment of Section 403(a), the time for such argument is past. Congress specifically found that the wide availability of scanning receivers capable of receiving, or being easily altered to receive, cellular frequencies poses a substantial threat to the privacy of cellular phone conversations. Congress chose to address this specific threat by requiring SCANNER MANUFACTURERS to design their future equipment without such capabilities.

The argument that the Commission's rules will not contribute to the privacy of cellular communications is simply wrong. If the Commission's proposed rules are adopted with the modifications proposed by the CTIA, they will significantly reduce, if not eliminate, the commercial availability of scanners that can be used to eavesdrop on cellular calls. While neither the statute nor the rules will take existing scanners out of circulation, the Act and the Commission's implementing regulations will mean that the proportion of scanners with the capability of receiving cellular communications will decline significantly. There can be no doubt that such a result will serve to "increase the privacy protections of cellular telephone users."

The Commission's proposed rule to deny equipment authorization to scanning receivers that can be equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio is a particularly critical means of

ensuring privacy, despite claims to the contrary. The conversion of cellular systems from analog to digital will provide additional privacy protection for cellular subscribers. the new measure of privacy afforded by digital transmissions will be fully protected only if scanners cannot be equipped with voice decoders.

The Commission's proposed rules would not unduly restrict legitimate scanner use. Concern that the redesign of microprocessor chips to block cellular frequencies would result in prohibitive cost increases appear unfounded. No scanning receiver manufacturer potentially subject to such increases raised the cost issue as a problem. One such manufacturer acknowledges that the proposed bar on digital-to-analog conversion capability would have no impact on existing models of scanners.

II. THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL TO DENY EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION TO FREQUENCY CONVERTERS THAT TUNE, OR CAN BE READILY ALTERED TO TUNE, CELLULAR FREQUENCIES IS LAWFUL AND NECESSARY

The Commission should reject arguments that it has exceeded its statutory authority by proposing to deny equipment authorization to converters that tune, or can be readily altered to tune, cellular frequencies. If converters capable of tuning cellular frequencies remain available, the legitimate intent to prevent the use of scanning receivers to listen to cellular communications will be frustrated because scanners capable of tuning frequencies converted down from the cellular band could still be used to listen to cellular calls.

As CTIA explained in its comments, the commission can effectively implement a bar on frequency converters capable of tuning cellular transmissions if it requires that such converters contain a microprocessor chip that is designed to block the receipt of cellular frequencies and is difficult to detach from the circuit board. Currently, converters are designed without microprocessor chips and, thus, lack the "brain power" necessary to lock out certain frequencies. To prevent the use of such converters to receive cellular frequencies, the Commission would have to ban all converters that tune into the 800 MHz band. By requiring that cellular transmissions be blocked by a microprocessor chip, as CTIA has proposed, the Commission will avoid imposing such an overly broad restriction on legitimate converter use.

III. THE COMMISSION SHOULD CLARIFY THAT ITS PROPOSED RULES DO NOT APPLY TO EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURED FOR SALE TO EXEMPT USERS.

CTIA supports the Harris Corporation's request that the Commission modify its proposed rules to clarify that scanning receivers that receive cellular transmissions, and frequency converters used with scanning receivers to

receive such transmissions, may continue to be manufactured for sale to entities listed in 18 U.S.C. ss 2512(2). [This] section exempts Federal, state and local government authorities and electronic communications service providers from restrictions on the possession, manufacture and sale of equipment used for interception of cellular and other communications. Section 403(c) of the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act clearly states that this exemption remains unaffected by the addition of Section 302(d) of the Communications Act.

Consistent with the Act's statutory language and with the legislative intent, CTIA supports the proposal to incorporate Section 2512(2)'s exemption into the new scanning receiver rules. To receive authorization for equipment capable of tuning cellular frequencies, manufacturers should be required to certify that their scanners and converters will be sold only to entities listed in Section 2512(2) and to include restrictive legends on marketing materials and on the equipment itself, as proposed by the Harris Corporation. In addition, the Commission should specifically provide that manufacturers will be held liable both for selling receivers directly to non-exempt users and for selling receivers to retailers who, in turn, sell to non-exempt users.

CONCLUSION

Providers of wireless communications services support the proposed rules, and manufacturers of scanning equipment do not oppose the rules. With the modifications suggested in our initial comments and as stated above, the Commission should adopt the proposed rules.

Respectfully submitted,

Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assoc.

Michael F. Altschul
Vice President and General Counsel

Michele C. Farquhar
Vice President, Law and Regulatory Policy

Two Lafayette Center, Suite 300
1133 21st Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036
202/785-0081

March 8, 1993

Date: Fri, 12 Mar 1993 19:47:55 GMT
From: usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
alanb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: F6FNU QSL manager
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, milewski@oregon.uoregon.edu (Steve Milewski) writes:

>In article <1993Mar11.181322.12342@proton.llumc.edu>, britton@psi.llumc.edu
>(Barrie Britton) wrote:

>>

>> 2) You must include a self-addressed envelope (SAE) and \$2 U.S.

>So who got to keep all the green stamps we sent to the 1993 callbook
>address? I sent a card out for 3X0HNU several weeks ago and nothing was
>returned saying that it was undeliverable.

QSL manager F6FNU operates his "service" as a for-profit business,
not as a hobby.

AL N1AL

Date: 12 Mar 93 18:56:30 GMT
From: bobsbox.rent.com!s4mjs!kc2wz!bob@rutgers.rutgers.edu
Subject: Flexible 2m 1/4 wave antenna
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

a-kevinp@microsoft.COM (Kevin Purcell, Rho) says:

>Does anyone make a flexible 2m 1/4 wave antenna on a BNC plug? That is
>a non-helical, non-lossey antenna that won't break when you run it into
>solid objects.

Yes...I did and it works quite nicely:

Deluxe (TM) 2 meter Tape Measure Antenna

Take a trip down to your local hardware store and buy a replacement steel
tape for a tape measure. Or, if you are cheap, rip apart the one in your tool
box. :-) Cut three sections each slightly longer than 19 inches to allow for
mistakes and trimming. You need three pieces to provide enough rigidity.

Scrape the paint off the ends of each piece so you will be able to solder them
together later.

You will need to file/cut down the end of one piece to a point so it will fit partially inside the BNC connector without shorting to the shell. This piece becomes the center of your tape measure "sandwich"

Make your tapemeasure "sandwich" by placing the three pieces front to back with the longest piece in the middle. Hold the top end of the antenna together with a piece of tape for now.

Tack solder the BNC end only.

Solder a wire to the BNC center pin. Solder the other end of this wire to the point of the center piece you just filed/cut. The idea is to make the wire short enough so you can get the tape measure point inside the BNC shell as much as possible. You will probably have to round the corners of the other two pieces a little bit.

Once you have proper fit you need to anchor everything in place. I find that 5-minute epoxy works very well here. I have tried RTV but found that it is too flexible. The joint is not as durable.

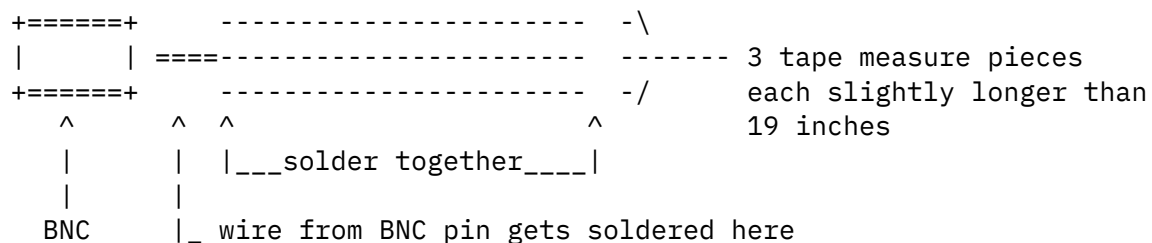
Put the pin/tape measure into the BNC connector and fill it with epoxy. Mound a little epoxy above the top of connector to give added support. Hold everything carefully until the epoxy sets.

Check with an ohmmeter to be sure you have no short between the BNC shell and pin. If all is okay, measure 19 inches from the top of the BNC connector and trim the antenna.

Tape the tape measure sections in a few places along its length to keep everything firmly together and solder the top ends together.

Remove the temporary tape and finish with a small piece of heatshrink tubing over BNC/tape measure joint. I STRONGLY suggest rounding the corners of the antenna top and putting a piece of heatshrink over it. Don't want to accidentally poke anyone with it.

Here a diagram of the thing:



That's it!

This antenna works quite nicely. You can slam it in car doors, fold it up and put it in your pocket and not damage it. If you cut it just right, you even have an accurate ruler to take to hamfests. "Say will that gear fit in the shack?" :-)

Catch you at the hamfests. I'll be the one with the bright yellow Stanley 1/4 wave on my HT. :-)

73... Bob, KC2WZ

--

Bob Billson, KC2WZ | internet: bob@kc2wz.bubble.org
\$nail: 21 Bates Way, Westfield, NJ 07090 | uucp: ...!uunet!kc2wz!bob

"Friends don't let friends run DOS" -- Microware

Date: 13 Mar 93 00:56:07 GMT
From: olivea!inews.Intel.COM!cad636!dbraun@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Newbie question: What is iambic?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

What is an "iambic" keyer for CW? What relation does it have, if any, to classical poetry?

--

Doug Braun Intel Design Technology
408 765-4279

dbraun@scdt.intel.com

or maybe: / decwrl \
 | hplabs |
 -| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev6!dbraun
 | amd |
 \ qantel /

"There is no human problem which could not be solved if people would simply do as I advise." -- Gore Vidal

Date: Fri, 12 Mar 1993 20:03:46 GMT

From: usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
alanb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: TOWER question: conducting vs. non-conducting guys?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:

>Later this spring I hope to re-install the tower that I had up at my
>parents house some 20 years ago (60 feet of Rohn 25). In its previous
>location it had simple 2-level 3-way guying with 3/16 inch cable with
>*no* insulators. Never had any problems. Everything worked great.

>Now I am wondering if I should be considering using this (new) non-conducting
>guy cable that is available. It would cost roughly 2.5 X more.

A cheaper solution, since you already have the steel cable, is to break
up the guys with insulators. Be sure the lengths near the beam are
non-resonant on all ham bands in use.

AL N1AL

Date: 12 Mar 93 23:21:31 GMT
From: olivea!inews.Intel.COM!cad636!dbraun@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <cole.109.731876607@soldev.tti.com>,
<1993Mar11.220152.26697@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>, <ralt9###@dixie.com>8
Reply-To : dbraun@scdt.intel.com
Subject : Re: Ham Radio Outlet incident

I critical point about HRO's "volunteers" that nobody has answered:

Do they ring up sales? Do they do any actual business transactions?
Or are they just there to give people advice?

Another issue to wonder about:

Whose interests are they expected to put first: the customer or the
store? The answer is obvious for paid employees. For "volunteers"
I guess the best idea is for them to avoid a conflict of interest.

--

Doug Braun

Intel Design Technology
408 765-4279

dbraun@scdt.intel.com

```
                / decwrl \
                | hplabs |
or maybe:      -| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev6!dbraun
                | amd    |
                \ qantel /
```

"There is no human problem which could not be solved if
people would simply do as I advise." -- Gore Vidal

Date: Sat, 13 Mar 1993 00:23:01 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!jfh@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <cole.109.731876607@soldev.tti.com>,
<1993Mar11.220152.26697@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>, <ralt9###@dixie.com>
Subject : Re: Ham Radio Outlet incident

jgd@dixie.com (John De Armond) wrote:
>Know what? I'll be the guys who do weekend work at places like HRO also
>do it because they love it.

I think my posting about the Sunnyvale HRO was the one which started this
(it had a ba distribution, so not everyone would have seen it). My
unfortunate visits have been during the week rather than the weekend.

>They love ham radio, being around hams,
>helping people

This did not seem to be the goal of the people working there during the
week. Perhaps I should try them on a weekend.

I've heard enough people complain (on usenet and in person) about the
Sunnyvale store that I think there's a real problem there.

I guess HRO is secure enough in the market that they don't have to worry
about offending potential new customers. I'm certainly not going to buy
anything more expensive than magazines from them. The Oakland HRO people
seem nice enough, and there's always mail order.

>[A clarification: I don't know for sure whether the guys at the Atlanta
>HRO are paid or not because I've never asked. I do know that several hams
>I know sometimes work there on the weekends. I assume from the
>number of people involved that they are not paid, as it would make

>little economic sense. JGD]

The question of whether they get free use of radios is an interesting one. If they'd otherwise have to pay cash for them, isn't that compensation? I wonder if they report it to the IRS.

--

Jack Hamilton jfh@netcom.com P. O. Box 281107 SF, CA 94128-1107

Date: Fri, 12 Mar 1993 22:40:51 GMT
From: pacbell.com!att-out!cbfsb!cbnews!cbnewsm!jeffj@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <cole.109.731876607@soldev.tti.com>,
<1993Mar11.220152.26697@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>, <ralt9###@dixie.com>\$
Subject : Re: Ham Radio Outlet incident

In article <ralt9###@dixie.com> jgd@dixie.com (John De Armond) writes:
>jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>
>>The guys that work (volunteer) at HRO for free are idiots! Let's see
>>I work 40 hours this week and then out of the goodness of my heart I
>>work 8 more? Mean while the owner sits around and gleefully enjoys
>>my stupidity as he pulls in more profits.

I shouldn't have called those guys idiots, that I admit now.

>See, Jeffrey, your problem is, you work a do-nothing job in some non-descript
>cubicle job doing something that probably does not matter and thus you have
>a warped worldview. And maybe you're just a bit jealous.

Kinda hard to argue with the description of my job. 8-) However no jealousy here.

>For those of us lucky enough or smart enough not to be in such a
>situation, perhaps we have a little different perspective. We do things
>of great intrinsic value for no compensation because we love doing it.
>For instance, in two weeks, I'll be traveling to Gainesville, Florida
>on my own nickel to crew for the Gary Johns Drag racing team. Completely
>as a volunteer, of course. Why? Because I LOVE racing and most
>anything associated with it.

I have hauled equipment for my friend's rock and roll band for almost 2 years and almost starved doing it. I have done many, many things for

literally no compensation and will continue to do so. Kinda interesting as I examine your signature that you haven't mentioned that you are a great sage that knows human nature and how people are just from a single posting. Truly amazing feat on your part. Seems to give you the liberty to be nasty in your replies to my posting and others that I have seen. Oh yes, I just noticed that you own your own unix system. Guess that's how you get the freedom to be such a ass in your replies to me and other hams that are here. Probably the only thing you have a grip on.

>

>Know what? I'll be the guys who do weekend work at places like HRO also
>do it because they love it. They love ham radio, being around hams,
>helping people and last but not least, playing in the toy store.
>Same things happens every day at my friend's old fashioned computer
>store here in Marietta. At any moment there are 2,3, up to 5 or 6 people
>in there working on computers for John simply because they love it
>and because they enjoy the atmosphere.

Finally John get's to his argument and makes a good case for why they work there. Good point and I find I have to agree with what he has to say. Always nice to see a well reasoned argument without a hint of nastiness. Guys working for free to further their hobby, really the spirit of ham radio and the good old days of computers. I retract what I posted.

>

>Get a life, Jeffery.

>

>John

I have one John and also the ability to discuss a issue without calling people names, insulting them and pretending that I am so high and mighty that I can insult them with impunity. This is the first time I have ever flamed anyone in Usenet in the 4 years I have been on and probably the only time I have see someone who couldn't deserve it more. Once again I shouldn't have called those guys idiots and once again, you should learn how to act like a reasonable person in your postings.

What the heck John, 73 to you!

Jeff

--

Jeff Jones AB6MB		OPPOSE THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com		Canada/USA Free Trade cost Canada 400,000 jobs.
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929		Want to guess how many we'll lose to Mexico?

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #314
